in the style of clothes he wears.

The key

to a man's nature

is often to be found

let it be well made.

That's our clothing.

Well-made clothes

This week's leader is

is what we sell.

another fresh lot

of fancy Cheviots

3 or 4 button Sack

Business Suits at

during this sale.

These are not "cheap,"

properly made and trimmed.

Not a cent profit in it for us

Simply our mode of getting

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men.

THREE | 279 Broadway, near Chambers

proceedings.

District Attorney John S. Voorhis said yester-day that Jackson's case hinges upon whether his wife wrote the letter to her husband which he says he found after her death.

THE CEAR REVIEWS HIS TROOPS.

50,000 Soldiers March Before Him on the

Hodynsky Plain,

Moscow, June 7. The Czar to-day reviewed

50,000 troops on the Hodynsky Plain, the scene

loss of life, which attended the free distribution

of food in connection with the coronation cere-

monies. His Majesty wore the uniform of the

Preobrajensky Regiment, in which he was at-

tired when he crowned himself.

In going to the plain he rode a brown horse

alongside an open carriage in which were the

Czarina and Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna.

This carriage was drawn by four cream-colored

ponies. A great crowd assembled to witness

the review, and their Majestles were enthusias-

The Czar first rode slowly around the troops

who were drawn up in lines, and then went round them on a canter. The Czar and Czarina,

accompanied by a brilliant suite and the visit

ing foreign princes then went to the imperial

pavilion, where the Czarina took a position in

The Czar, still on horseback, stood a little to

advance of his suite, and witnessed the march

did not flag throughout the ceremony, which

past of the troops. The interest of his Majesty

ended at 1:15 P. M. The weather was extreme

THE CZAR LEAVES MOSCOW.

The Imperial Couple Will Rest Before

Returning to St. Petersburg.

Moscow, June 7.- The Czar and Czarina this

afternoon bade farewell to the foreign princes

night for the imperial estate of flinsky, which

their Majesties will remain for a week

by the long round of ceremontes and fetes,

into which city they will make a state entry.

The Czar's Visit to Berlin.

and after completing their visit here proceed to

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

No Estente that Would Stand the Test of

BRREIN, June 7. The concert of the powers

relative to the situation in the island of Crete

exploded entente of the powers in regard to Ar-

ments, and all semblance of unity of purpose is certain to disappear upon the slightest ap-

fazette thoroughly lights up the situation. The

peror Francis Joseph's recent speech to the Austria-Hungarian delegations, argued that the

Emperor's declarations gave proof that the

policy toward Turkey; that the interests of Austria were also the interests of Germany, and

that the Dreibund was destined to intervene in

These arguments are boldly and uncoulvo

cally attacked by the Berlin correspondent of

the Cologne Gazette, who declares that Ger-many will take no direct part in events in the

East, and merely desires that order shall be main-tained and the status quo continued. The policy

fached.

The Vosische Zeitung, in an article on the same subject, asserts that flussia is exerting a practical protectorate over the Turkish empire, and will not, under any circumstances, allow any power to interfere, nor will she accede to any-

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

and the Bounty,

Austria-Hungary Both Increases the Tax

BEHLIN, June 7. The contention of the Gov.

erament, which has often been heard in the

Reichstag in the debates on the Sugar Bounty

bill, that a large increase of the premiums upon

sugar was the first step toward an international

agreement to abolish sugar bounties altogether, has received a flat contradition in the action of

the Austria-Hungarian Government in promot-

ing bills in the Austrian Reichsrath increasing the amount granted for the payment of sugar bounties from 5,000,000 to 0,000,000 florins per

ufacturers in supplying cheaper suga United States and England being the pri

Turkey almost immediately.

Breibund dowers were agreed upon a common

en received here that the Czar and Czarine

recover from the fatigue occasioned

and the missions that came to Morcow to attend the coronation, and started to-

tically greeted when they appeared.

but pure wool goods.

and Plaids.

Whatever the material,

Called the American Order of the United Catholies Nine Councils in This City Airendy - A New Council was Organ-ised in Mt. Teresn's Parish Yestorday. A number of young and aggressive Roman Catholics in this city have been quietly at work for about four months organizing a society, which, it is intended, shall be national in scope and the primary object of which is to meet and combat the A. P. A. organization. The new soelety is known as the American Order of United Catholics. It has already nine councils in this city, the last of which was organized yesterday in the parish of St. Teresa's Church, one of the

largest Catholic churches on the lower east

side. The meeting was secret and was held at

165 East Broadway. It is the intention of the founders of the new society that it shall make its influence felt next fall in the election of President, members of Congress, and of the State Legislature. They will all be asked to give assurances that they are not in accord with the purposes of the A. P. A., and that they will not support any measur of discrimination against Roman Catholica. Arrangements have already been made to sond two delegates to interview Major McKinley between now and the assembling of the Republican National Convention, with a view to ascertaining whether it is true, as reported, that he assured a delegation from the A. P. A. that he was in sympathy with the pur-poses of that organization. The new order will cooperate in this attempt to secure a deliver-ance from the wabbling candidate with the Marquette Club of St. Louis, which has recently

me active in opposition to the A. P. A. The first meeting of the American Order of United Catholics was held in this city on March 7 and the Supreme Council was formed. The members have since been at work in various parts of the city organizing subordinate coun cils. A confidential circular was sent out by the Supreme Council to persons who, it was supposed, might become interested in the movement. In this circular the objects of the order are thus stated :

To unite fraternally all practical Catholica of every profession, business, and occupation; to give all possible aid in its power to members of the organization, by encouraging each other in business and by assisting each other to ob-

of the organization, by encouraging each other in business and by assisting each other to obtain employment.

"To uphold and defend the Catholic faith, clergy, and institutions against naturalized foreigners, who, aided and abetted by a certain class of native Americans, have gained great strength and power in our Legislatures."

The circular goes on to say:

"The members of the Supreme Council, assisted by Catholics in this city, have been for the past year providing situations for unfortunate Catholics who have lost their positions through the workings of the A. P. A. Finding themselves unable to cope with the increasing influences of this body, they were encouraged to organize by the words of Cardinal Gibbons in Raitimore, Sunday, March 8, as follows: Let the clergy and the people be united as one man. Let the people put their shoulders to the wheel, and all the conspiracies and designs of these men who are working in the dark and are afraid of the light will come to naught, for with and religion are mighty and will prevail. No matter what we may do, we will always find calumniators in our midst. We may be striving to do our best, and yet we cannot escape the venomed shafts of misrepresentation. Now there come from over the Canadian border and from the European countries men who, after a few years' residence in this country, become naturalized, and would at once take away or abridge the rights of Roman Catholic citizens. We say to them, as it was said of old: "God forbid that we should surrender the heritage of our fathers."

The principal business of this order until Catholic citizens. We say to them, as it was said of old: God forbid that we should surrender the heritage of our fathers.

"The principal business of this order until July I will be the installation of subordinate councils. We trust that you will at once see the necessity of enrolling yourselves in this order. Catholics throughout the country, especially in the Eastern and Western States, are being unmercifully prosecuted; it now rests with you as to the course to pursue. We have furnished you the remedy, which is Catholic unity, for in unity there is strength. At the first meeting in July of all subordinate councils, one delegate will be gleeted. The delegates elected will in confention assemble, along with the Supreme Council, on the first Saturday of September, then and there to form an Advisory Board to facilitate the workings of the Supreme Council have perfected plans for carrying out the first section of Object, viz., the employment bureau, which will be instituted Sept. 1.

The A. O. U. C. is a secret society, with the usual concumitants of grips and passwords. One of the officers of the orner consented to talk with a SUS reporter regarding it on the understanding that his identity should not be divulged.

"There are two principal objects of the order."

rulged.
There are two principal objects of the order. he said. "One is of a political nature, although the society itself is distinctly not a political one. In its political appect the order is on the defensive. It is not aggressive. It has been brought into being, through the law of self-preservation, by the activity and success of the A. P. A. We have no favors to ask of candidates for collect All we ask is justice. We fahall reservation, by the activity and so that it is a condidates or office. All we ask is justice. We shall sequire of each public officer a pledge to carry out his sath to support the Constitution, which guarantees religious freedom and equality. The A. P. A. goes to Major McKinly, for instance, and asks him to support it in its persecution of Catholics, its discrimination against them, and its attempt to keep them out of all public offices. We shall ask him for no pledges regarding Catholics, All we shall ask him is whether or not he has given assurances to the A. P. A. that he will support their policy.

"If so, he is not a fit man to be President, and we will not support him, whether we are Democrats of Republicans. The same thing applies to the femocratic candidate and to candidates.

to the hemocratic candidate and to candidates or other State and national offices. We shall also endeavor to secure in one of the platforms or the other, or in both, a definite declaration also endeaver to secure in one of the platforms or the other, or in both, a definite deciaration against the A.P. A.

"We have no desire to force religious tests into politics. We would be quite content if Major McKinley or anybody else refused to Heige himself to either the A.P. A. or our order, and refused to receive delegations from either. But Mr. McKinley, we are informed did receive a delegation from the A.P. A., and, according to the adidavits of the members of that delegation, hedeclared himself in sympathy with their same.

that delegation, he declared himself in sympathy with their aims.

"It is the A. P. A. which has introduced the religious test, and all we can do is to meet the issue they have made. They have introduced the same test in private business, and cases are constantly coming to our notice right here in New York where they have demanded the discharge of an employee simply because he was a Catholic and on that avowed ground. The employer rather than antagonize a powerful organization, in many cases has yielded. Now, we propose to have an organization that will counteract the other.

ganization, in many cases has yielded. Now, we propose to have an organization that will counteract the other.

"It is this same state of affairs that has led us to undertake the establishment of a free Catholic employment bureau to provide work for Catholics who have been forced out of their places through the mailgoant activity of the A. P. A. We have sent out circulars to the various Catholic societies of the city, asking their cooperation in this, matter. It is estimated that \$1.500 a year is necessary for rent, clerical force, printing, and other expenses. A committee composed of members from the various Catholic societies will constitute a Bhard of Managers. The assessments will be \$1 a month. If a sufficient number of societies do not take advantage of this unselfish offer the American Order of United Catholics will start the bureau with its own funds, free to members of the order only, and charge a fee for non-members of the order only, and charge a fee for non-members of the order of the years of the way of tractical charitable work.

"There are a number of employment bureaus established by the various Protestant denominations in the city, but not one of our faith. I know of a Protestant creech where as many as

established by the various Protestant denominations in the city, but not one of our faith. I know of a Protestant creche where as many as forty-two Catholic women leave their babies during the day. We think that Catholics should bestir themselves and establish similar institutions."

What are the relations of the order with the course it has no direct connection with "Of course it has no direct connection with the Church. It is an organization outside of the Church, and the work of organizing it has been done by laymen. The ciergy are eligible to membership on the same terms as laymen. We have not sought, however, to bring the clergy into the movement in an active way. The priests have encouraged us to go ahead, though, One of them said to me: 'I don't believe in looking for a fight, but it is well to be prepared if you are to be attacked. If a man comes and clicks at my gate I am pretty likely to kick from the other side.'

"Everything is being done to prevent politics from entering into the organization. Every member of the Supreme Council is piedeged not to accept an office or a nomination to one, and I any local branch should so far forget the purposes of the organization as to bring out a can-

if any local branch should so far forget the parposes of the organization as to bring out a candidate for any office, the members of the Supreme Council are sworn not to support him.
We do not intend to have any candidates for office, but we do intend to find out just where
the candidates stand on the A.F.A. issue and
to act accordingly. We welcome politicians to
our ranks, just as we do other persons, but it is
as Cathodics, not as politicians. If any of them
becomes a candidate for office, he must cease to
take an active part in the management of the take an active part in the management of the

"liave you adopted a constitution yet?"
"Inverse you adopted a constitution yet?"
"Not finally; the Advisory Hoard to be chosen when we have our convention will be asked to draw up a final constitution and it will then be submitted to the subordinate councils for their

acceptance or amendment."

"Is it your intention to extend the order throughout the country?"

"That will be done as rapidly as possible. At present we are very busy organizing subordinate councils in this city. We have one council,

however, in which members outside of New York are included temporarily, and among these are a number of Catholics in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and representatives of places as far South as Augusta, and as far north as Troy and Albany. As soon as possible a council will be established in Troy and Albany, and then extended to the rest of the State. Organization in the rest of the country will follow."

Catholic priests are as much indisposed to being quoted by name on the subject of the new organization as are its own members. The pastor of a large church in the city said to a reporter:

organization as are its own members. The pastor of a large church in the city said to a reporter:

"My feelings are the same as those recently expressed by Cardinal Gibbons, when he said that he did not favor a political organization which should set the Catholics apart, but that if they were to be specially attacked, the time might come when it would be necessary for them to act unitedly. I hardly think that the time has come yet, but the activity of the A. P. A. is a grave menace to religious liberty in the country. One consideration is that the effect of organizing a Catholic order in opposition to the A. P. A. may be to solidify the sentiment of bigory upon which it is based, and which might die out of its own accord if left alone. I should think it would be better if the Bishops of the church were consulted before anything like the new organization was begun, but I suppose the founders of the order believe that it is more expedient to get it firmly established first, and seek the recognition of the Church afterward."

SHOWING THE CROWN REGALIA. People Gaze on the Gilttering

Baubles in Budapent. RUDAPEST, June 7 .- The crown regalia was lisplayed to-day in connection with the celebrations in honor of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian kingdom. The regalia was viewed by 600,000 persons while 500,000 others were unable to gain admission to the building in which the emblems of royalty were displayed.

The crowds in the city to-day were enormous. The streets were impassable to vehicular traffic, and pedestrians found the greatest difficulty in getting from one part of the city to another. The hotels and boarding houses were filled to their utmost capacity. It was impossible to hire a cab, for the reason that they have all been engaged by visitors, who occupy them day and night as lodgings.

The railways are unceasingly bringing in hun-

dreds of visitors from all the country districts. Among those who have recently arrived are many distinguished foreigners who came from Moscow, where they attended the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Czar.

To-morrow there will be inaugurated on the

plain of Pusztaszer a monument to Prince Arpad. The site of the monument is where the first constitutional compact was made by Prince Arpad and the chiefs of the nation.

TO TESTIFY AGAINST JAMESON. President Kruger's Grandson Arrives to

LONDON, June 7 .- The British steamer Tartar, from Table Bay, &c., arrived at Plymouth today. Among her passengers were Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, who was recently summoned to London by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary at Cape Town, who returns concerning the South African difficulties. There were also on board the Tartar many officials of the Transvaal, including President Krüger's

MRS. UHL VISITS THE EMPRESS. The Malserin Gives the American Lady a

grandson, Lieut, Eloff, who will appear as wit-

nesses against Dr. Jameson and the other offi-

cers who took part in the raid into the Trans-

Very Friendly Reception. BERLIN, June 7.-The Empress was exceedngly gracious and friendly toward Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, upon the occasion of that lany's first audience with her Majesty on May 30. The Empress conducted her conversation in English and in every way

made Mrs. Uni feel at case. The Empress were a pale rose and pink silk morning demi-train dress with a bonnet to match. Mrs. Uhl wore a dark heliotrope slik demi-train dress trimmed with cream lace, a heliotrope chiffon, and a bonnet of heliotrope, On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Uhl gave their first reception to the dipiomatic corps at their residence in Thiergartenstrasse.

BIG ATLANTIC WAYES.

The Steamer Indiana's Passengers Were Kept Below for Several Days.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.- The American steamer Indiana, Capt. Thompson, from Philadeipnia, May 28, for Liverpool, which arrived here this morning, reports having encountered head gaies that prolonged her passage. A heavy sea that boarded her awept away a portion of the bridge. Ing to and the second officer who was on duty thereon the rewas felled to the deck and serio

A portion of the iron railing was smashed and many of the deck fittings were washed overboard. The heavy weather and the shipping of seas caused a commotion among the passengers. They were confined to the saloon for several days, it not being safe for them to be about the decks.

THE KAISER AT REHEARSAL.

He Gets an Idea How the Court Artists Will Acquit Themselves at Moscow. BERLIN, June 7 .- The Emperor held in the Royal Opera House on Wednesday a full dress rehearsal of the court artists who are to appear at the German Embassy in Moscow on Monday. June 8. The Emperor was received at the entrance of the Opera House by Count von Hochberg, the director of the institution. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Muck, conducted the concert part of the performance, and Stage Manager Grube and Herr Ludwig Barnay, the great German actor, directed the dramatic part. The

Emperor expressed his entire satisfaction and pronounced the performance excellent. A SOCIALIST VICTORY.

De Felice, Fresh from Jail, Elected to the Italian Chamber.

Rows, June 7.-Signor Giuseppe de Felice Giuffrida, the well-known Socialist leader, who was recently released from prison, was to-day elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Fourth district of Rome. He formerly represented this district, but was unseated because of his imprisonment for his connection with the Socialist riots in Sicily in 1893 and 1894. He was sentenced for eighteen years, but regained his liberty under a decree of amnesty. His opponent to-day was Prince Odescalchi.

Tampering with American Cauned Meats. BERLIN, June 7.- The Foreign Office has issued a communication to the press in regard to malpractices indulged in by American tinned meat importers in Belgium and Holland. who are alleged to be tampering with the cans and sending to Germany under forged declarations meats which have not been certified to by the American inspectors. As a consequence of this practice restrictions have been ordered which affect all American exporters of meats. The Deutsche Fleischer Zeitung makes a victous attack upon the American lard product, which the paper asserts is refined chiefly with cotton-

Young Princes Of for School Again.

BERLIN, June 7. - Crown Prince William and his next younger brother, Prince Ettel-Frederick, who have been home during the Whitsuntide holidays, returned to Ploen on Tuesday. where they will resume their studies in the college at that place. The Princes bade farewell their mother, the Empress, and their younger brothers and sister at the Wild Park station

The Elag of Saxony Seriously Ili. BERLIN, June 7,-The King of Saxony is seri-

Baron von Heyking, the German Ambassador to thina, and his wife, salled from Hamburg for New York on June 4 on the Augusta Victo-ria en route for (bina.

Violent hurricanes, accompanied by rain, have prevailed throughout Germany within the last two days, causing great camage to property. The telegraph and telephone wires have been prestrated, and communication by wire, parsicularly through the telephone, is susp

PROBABLY SHOT HERSELF. MORE LIGHT THROWN UPON THE

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON. tory of Her Little Boy Which Seems to Exonerate Her Imprisoned Husband from Suspicion Doctors Also Say the Woman's Wounds Were Self-infleted.

"My mamma is sick. She's not very sick. The pistol hurt her. The doctor is giving her medicine. I guess the bad old pistol waked me up. I heard my mamma crying. I runned into her room and I saw the pistol on the bed. I touched the old pistol, but I touched it carefully. When papa came in I gave him the

This statement was made to Mrs. A. H. Burdick of Newmarket, N. J., yesterday morning, by Charles Carter Jackson, the 45g-year-old sor of Charles H. Jackson, who, on Saturday, was sent to jail, charged by a Coroner's jury with the murder of his wife, Mary S. Jackson.

The day after a young man had been branded as a wife murderer, and had been made to stand almost in the shadow of the scaffold, his elder son tells a story, in baby language, to be sure, but as well as a baby's brain could think the sentences his lips expressed, that would seem to | an introduction to you, completely exonerate the father from the terri-ble crime of which he is accused.

Soon after the death of Mrs. Jackson on Saturday morning the two Jackson children, Charles Carter and his 356-year-old brother, Donald Le Jenne, were taken to the residence of A. H. Burdick, not far from where the Jackof A. H. Burdick, not far from where the Jacksons lived, to receive at Mrs. Burdick's bands STORES 211 Sixth Ave., near 14th Street the care that a mother would never give them again.

Yesterday morning, before the little fellows were taken to relatives of their dead mother in Plainfield, Carter, as everybody calls him, made that portion of the statement quoted above, relative to his mother's sickness and the cause of it. The child did not know that "the bad old

pistol" had killed his mother. After that Mrs. Burdick asked the child if he touched the pistol. Then he made the rest of the statement quoted. Mrs. Burdick repeated the statement to a reporter yesterday afternoon. The boy was summoned before the Coroner's jury on Saturday, but they, using the same in-

telligence that enabled them to render a verdict in the case before an autopay was made, began to question the lad, and, of course, got nothing from him. All that the Jackson jury needed was a Hoeber to act as Coroner, and the farce would have been complete. It must have been an uncomfortable Sunday

vesterday for the members of that Coroner' jury if they have sensibilities, and some of them gave evidence that they had. By yesterday afternoon the people of the borough had had time to think over the tragedy and the verdict The more they thought of the verdict the more indignant they became. "The jury went too far" was the almost uni-

versal opinion Before the afternoon was far advanced the proposition was made that a meeting of the citizens of Newmarket and Dunellen should be citizens of Newmarket and Duneilen should be called, for the purpose, not only of expressing sympathy in a public way for Jackson, but for the purpose of raising money to hire a lawyer to look out for his interests.

The proposition met with instant approval, and the probabilities are that a meeting will be called in a few days at which the feelings of the people among whom he lived will take tangible single for Jackson's benefit.

Perhaps the result of the autopsy, which became known vesterday, had something to do with the change of public sentiment in Jackson's favor. The autopsy was performed early Saturday evening by toroner Brice of Verth Amboy, and County Physician Long of New Brunswick. A man who knows, perhaps, as much about the result of the autopsy as any one said last night:

much about the result of the autops) as any one said last night:

"Mrs. Jackson was never murdered by her husbandor any one else. She passed through suicide to death. That which was evidently the first shot did not penetrate the brain. It entered the head, almost grazing the right cheek bone, shattered the bones it came in contact with and lossed it the tone and muscle.

"A person with such a wound might live for days, and be consclous most of the time. It would be quite possible for the person to have talked, as Jackson said his wife talked after he ran to her on being awakened by the first shot. The builet was battered and flattened when it was taken out. was taken out.
"Further than that, around the wound was the

"Further than that, around the wound was the plant imprint of the muzzle of a pistol. The second shift and caused install and the standard in the pistol had been held by the person bullets. Dr. M. J. Whitford added his opinion to that

Dr. M. J. Whitford added his opinion to that quoted above to support the suicide theory. Dr. Whitford was the obysician whom Jackson ran to summon after the first shot had been fired.
Dr. Whitford was much inclined to the opinion on Saturday that Mrs. Jackson's death was the result of nurder. Yesterlay he told a Sux reporter that he new believed that the case was one clearly of suicide.

A few of the juriors were found who were willing to discuss the case. Each one of them expressed regret for the verifict, but tried to shift the responsibility upon Coroner Brice. One of them said:

"What were we to do? The leasurement."

them said:

"What were we to do? The instructions of the Corner were very explicit. When we retired he told us that we could reader one of three verdicts; that the de-eased came to her death by suicide; that death resulted from homicide at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury, or that it was a case of homicide at the hands of the woman's husband. The tote said to have been left by Mrs. Jackson, which assigned a motive for her death, would have been sufficient evidence of suicide, but we were not convinced, become a doubt, that she had written the note. If she did not write the note we concluded that it was a case of homicide.
"Being a case of homicide we had to follow."

but we were not convinced, beyond a doubt, that she had written the note. If she did not write the note we concluded that it was a case of homicide.

"Being a case of homicide we had to follow the Coroner's instructions, and say that the husband killed her. I wish the responsibility of that verdet were off my shoulders, though."

The people of the horough could not understand why the jury had not been able to get the statement which the boy Carter had made to Mrs. Burdies. The boy was sleeping with his father in the room adjoining that occupied by Mrs. Jackson.

The door between the two rooms was open. Jackson was awakened, he says, by the first shot. That was shortly before 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The boy must have been partially awakened by the same shot, for he says he heard his mother crying.

Jackson said that his wife was moaning when he entered the room. Not long after that he says he heard his mother crying he heard a shot and ran into her room. The hoy says that after he heard his mother crying he heard a shot and ran into her room. The autopsy showed that the first shot did not cause death.

The mother aid not cry after her son got into the room. His father was not there. The boy picked up the pistol. That may account for its being found under the pillow. The boy says that when his father came into the room he gave his father the pistol. Jackson could not have been in the room, if the boy's story be true, when the second shot was fired.

That was the shot according to the autopsy, which caused the woman's death. Therefore, according to the boy's story Mrs. Jackson must have fired the second shot. That is presumptive evidence also, to show that she fired the first shot and that Jackson's story is true.

Mrs. Lucy Titsworth, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Jackson bad to dher some time before her death that there was insanity in her family. She said also that her uncle. Dr. is a fire that the fact the first shot and that Jackson's story is true.

Mrs. Lucy Titsworth with whom Mr. and committed suicide. Mrs.

at all.

It was not the custom of his wife to wait up for him. I left a luncheon for him on the table. When he came home his wife would sometimes get up and sit at the table with him, as he liked to have her do. get up and sit at the table with him, as he liked to have her do.

"More often she would talk to him from her own room. Mrs. Jackson was of a very affectionate and demonstrative distosition. Mr. Jackson was undemonstrative and did not like to have his wife show her affection in public.

"Mr. Jackson had no reason to be jectous of his wife, nor, so far as I know, she of him. Mrs. Jackson was more of a school teacher than a domestic woman, and I think she was more fond of her school than of the duties of a family. family. "I never heard Mrs. Jackson find fault with

"I never heard Mrs. Jackson find fault with her hisband's actions until a short time ago, when she complained that she could get no account from him as to where he spent his money, she thought he should bring more of it home to her. When she found that he could not get \$60 which he had lent to a friend she was greatly depressed, hecause she wanted the money to go to Europe with. She had been depressed for about a week and was more than ordinarily melancholy on Friday. She had threatened to write to the man to whom her nushand had lent the money."

Jackson occupies a cell in the New Brunswick jail with another man charged with murder.

When seen there by a SUN reporter yesterday afternoon he looked like a man who had gone through a long slege of sickness.

He said he had not slept any during the night, and his appearance indicated is. He seemed to

IN UTAH'S NEW GOLD CAMP.

1,900,000 TONS OF PAY ORB IN

An Abandoned Silver Camp in Which Several Nebraska Parmers First Amused and Then Astounded the Old-time Miners —Ore Worked Like the African Product.

"Probably the most interesting fact in the history of the mine camp of Mercur, Utah, of whose growth as a gold producer THE SUN made mention the other day, is that it was a worked-out silver camp before it became a gold camp, and very likely would have re-mained an abandoned camp indefinitely but for the energy of the gold hunters when the price of sliver went to the dogs," said Charles H. Jacobs, a Utah miner, who has been at the Imperial. "It was in 1870 that the camp came into existence. It was known as Lewis-ton then, and in the survey maps it was, and is now, known as the Camp Floyd district. Very likely you people of the East never heard much of anything about it, though it was not only a lively camp, but it had as rich deposits of silver as anybody need wish for. The ore was found chiefly in pockets, but these were large, and they yielded all the way from 500 to 1,000 ounces of metal to the ton. Between 1870 and 1875 the district had a population of 3,000 or 4,000 people, and the product of the mines amounted to a good many millions of dollarsperhaps \$12,000,000. Then the end came and the mills were taken away for work else where.

"Meantime a cropping of silicious rock had Shoes, Hats and Furnishings. been known to exist about 125 feet up the mountain side above the old cropping of silver ore. There was a stain of cinnabar think little of himself, but spoke of his dead think little of himself, but spoke of his dead wife and his motheriess children.

Ile spoke bitterly of the fate which made it impossible for him to follow his wife's remains to the grave and expressed great anxiety as to the future of the children.

He was greatly cheered yesterday morning, however, by a call made by a representative of the managing editor of the Morning Advertiser, the paper for which he works.

The representative brought with him a note in which the kindlest expressions of all the staff of the paper were given.

It was assured that the paper would stand by him to the end, and that he would be furnished with all necessary money and a good lawyer. The paper has retained for Jackson Allan Melbermott of Jersey City.

It is expected that an effort will be made to procure Jackson's release upon habeas corpus proceedings. (mercury) in the cropping, and some assays were made of it. A trace of mercury was found, but not enough to make the ore of any commercial value. More than that, a trace of gold was found, but assays were not as carefully made in those days as in these, and the lode got very little attention. In 1892, how ever, the old camp was brought forward as a possible gold producer. There was an out-crop from tweety to thirty feet wide, in which assays showed considerable gold, and the property was sold to Dern, Airias, Peyton, and Brown, four farmers from Tremont, Neb. They were really farmers, and not mining men, and they paid something like \$20,000 for the property. It was a property that the oldtime mining men did not want for 20,000 cents or 20 cents, but these farmers went ahead and put up a twenty-stamp mill and started milling their ore in the regular fashion. This mill proved conclusively that the old miners were right as to that process. The mill could not save the values contained in the ores. The owners worked away in va-rious experiments, for the assays showed that of the great calamity, resulting in the enormous gold was in the ore, but nothing they could do for a time would interrupt the flow of that gold from the mill to the tailings. At last the cyanide process that was the making of the South African gold properties was suggested to these men. They tried it in their assays, and it worked. Then they sent a car lond of the ore to Denver, and had the load

reated, and it worked well-beautifully. "That settled the fate of Mercur. They be gan at once to erect works for the cyanide process. At first they began with a capacity of wenty or thirty tons a day, and they were able to save about sixty per cent. of the gold which the assays proved to exist in the ore handled. That was sufficient to yield them good profits, and they put their profits into improvements in their works, gradually increasing their capacity until to-day they handle 200 tons a day, and save ninety per ent, of the assay value of their ore. Meantime, a property known as the Marion was bought by some of the owners of this Mercur mine, and cyanide works were set up for it, with the same success that had attended the

mine, and cyanide works were set up for it, with the same success that had attended the Mercur works. This was in 1893.

"The building of the Marion mill began to attract some little attention. When it was completed and started running with success, still more attention was given to the matter, until at last the output of gold builden, that came without any cessation whatever from the two mills, combelled the conservative mining capitalists to give beed to the efforts of the poor prespectors who were at week in the same district. The logic of a steady output of building is not to be resisted. Heginning in 1894, active prespecting and development work has been going on until we believe that we have now the largest gold camp in the world—don't misunderstand me in that now, let me explain by giving you the flaures of the amount of ore that is blocked out in such a way that any mining engineer can measure it and determine its value for himself.

"It is in the quantity and value of the ore in sight that it is the greatest camp in the world. At least, if there is any other camp that can beat the list of properties that I will now give you if hope its owners will send their figures to The Mercur has 250,000 tons, the Marion 125,000, the Gesser 10c,000 the Secrament a short distance from this city. Here after which they will return to St. Petersburg. BEHLIN, June 7, Official information has

The Si's. And you may say, too, that these mines have no stock for sale.

The Mercur has 250,000 tons, the Marion 125,000, the Seeser loc,100, the

100 to 200 tons per day, and they are kept busy by the output from the development work. Capt. De Lamar is going to erect a new 500-ton plant at once.

"I will admit that other camps yielded more gold last year than ours did, and that some will produce more this year. Some may produce more next year, for we are simply developing our property, and not stoping out. But wait till 1808 and then see. For, in addition to these blocked-out and measured bodies of ore, with their mills and their daily output of builien, we have a large area of country that is being scientifically and rapidly developed by men of ample capital and experience—tioorge H. Robbinson, Col. E. J. Carter, the Hon, ticorge Q. Cannon, President of the Mormon Church, for instance—who are developing the East folded thate, the Heela, the Wonder, the Cinnabar, the Cannon, the Doctor, the Gold and Silver Lode, and the Overland groups, the latter, by the way, being the property of a number of the head officials of the Union Pacific Radroad. All of these are incorporated and have ample capital and facilities for developing their properties, Further than that, as you would maturally guess, there are a large number of properties at work, some of whom are sure to find the ore. We have a district twenty miles being and ten wide, and new finds of greater or less magnitude are made in it almost faily, will some of the more recent ones are astond-in g. "Probably the one thing about the district that interests mining men most is the phenomenal size of the ore bodies. There is in every mine a perfect hanging wall of line or carbon slate, but no feet wall had yet been found when I left, although crosscuts had been made from the hanging to the foot wall. There are high and low grades, of course, but it is a fact that 90 per cent, of all the material in these big veins is pay ore, while occasional pipes are found that yield from \$75 to \$80 per ton. It is not because of these pipes that I call the camp great however, but because of the immense quantities of low-grade of Germany upon this question, the writer adds, is identical with that of the other powers, and above all that of Russia. The forestie gives no hint, however, as to the drift of the Ezar's policy to which tiermany is alleged to be attacted. will not, under any circumstances, allow any power to interfere, nor will she accede to anything tending toward a separation or dismember, ment of the Sultan's dominions. The Vossische Zeitung asks:

"Will Russia so influence the negotiations of the powers as to cause delay, which will enable the Turkish troops in thete, which have now been increased to 18,000 men, to overpower the Cretans and repeat the Armenian massacres?"

The King of tirece and the Greetan Ministry seem to rely upon the war ships which the powers have sent to cause and fection to intervene in the event of a massacre of Cretans by the Turks, but at the same time the Greetan Heat is being mobilized, and the ironclads Hydra Spettala, Psara, and theoreties, the cruiser Admiral Minuils, and lifteen torpedo boats are ready to make their appearance in Cretan waters without the sanction of linesia if the manimous voice of the tireek people shall compel the Government to act. The Cretan delegates who are now at Athens have presented an appeal to the tireek (overnment for a union of Crete with Greece, which was drawn up by an assembly of Cretan deptics held at Vamos on May 21.

The distance to which the vein has been opened is five miles. It is bounded on the north by the wolden trate and on the south by the Sunshine. The course is a little west of north and cast of south, and the pitch of the vein is about 25 degrees to the northeast. It has been developed down to the 500-foot level, with no diminution in the size of the vein, while the values show a slight increase. The Sun gave some blead of Morcur as a town in an article on one of its bad men not long are. It is a sure-enough mine camp. I annum.

The measures introduced by the Government are provisional and purport to be for one year only, but they are certain to become permanent laws, as there is a strong sugar interest in Austria. By the terms of these bills the internal sugar tax is increased from eleven to thirteen floring per 100 kilogrammes, so that the consumers are thus squeezed all round, paying more for their own sugar and supporting manufacturers in supplying cheaper signal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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have not gone into the camp once in the last three months without seeing a fight as I went in and another as I went out. There are dance houses and gambling outfits and saloons ranning wide open. Of respectable places, there are three first-class hotels and an ample number of dealers in merchandise. In January President Bacon of the Bank of Salt Lake and E. J. Carter of New York opened the First Bank of Mercur. There is a standard gauge railroad from the camp to Fairfield on the Union Pacific line, and that is one of the railroads worth seeing. Grades of four and six per cent. with reverse curves, fit to make a tenderfoot's eyes buige, abound. The ordinary, mountain-climbing locomotives are not strong enough, and the cog-wheel kind are used.

dinary, mountain-climbing locomotives are not strong enough, and the cog-wheel kind are used.

"The district now claims a population of 4,000, but I look to see that increased to 10,000 at the end of two years. Still it is not a good place at present for a poor man looking for work. Miners get 83 a day, but there are appenty of men on the spot for all the work, because they have been flocking in faster than the oponing of the mines could absorb them.

"Speaking of matters likely to interest a man from the East, it is probable that the fact that a low-grade silver vein is being worked profitably near Salt Lake would prove astonishing to those who have read so much about the ruth brought to silver mines by the low price of silver. The old Bingham district is notably a low-grade silver proposition, but the old Jordan & Galena, with its daily output of 100 to 150 tons, and the Dalton & Lark, with an equal output, are very good profs that even low-grade silver ore can be mined with big profits where the conditions are right. And there are other propositions like those two.

And there are other propositions like those two. If there are any recopie of the East who think that Utah's only products are Mormons and irrigating ditches, let them come out and take a look at some of the mines of the Inter-mountain State."

M. JULES SIMON DYING.

at the Normal School at Rennes. On being received as fellow of philosophy in 1835 he taught that science at Caen and Versailles.

M. Cousin, whose disciple he was, called him to Paris and got him a place in the Normal School there. After being supplementary lecture in philosophy for a year he became the principal lecturer. He succeeded Cousin in the thair of phinosophy at the Sorbonne about the time he gave up the name of Suisse.

For the following tweire years he was known as one of the chief scholars in his specialty in France. He was made a Knight of the Legion of floor in 1845.

The next year he presented himself as a candidate of the Constitutional Left in the Assembly lie was elected from the Cotes-du-Nord after the revolution of 1845 and classed himself with the Moderate Left in the Assembly, lie was appointed a member of the committee on the organization of labor. In March, 1840, he was elected a member of the Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative in April. He was left out when Council of State and resigned his seat as representative i cil was reconstituted on June 29 by the Legis-lative Assembly, and retired to private life, devoting himself to his lectures and to the editing of a political philosophical review called "La Liberti de Penser" which he had founded in 1847.

in 1847.

After the coup d stat his lectures at the Sorbonne were suspended, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the empire. He was returned to the Corps Legislatif in 1803, and continued a member until the fall of the empire.

returned to the Corps Legislatif in 1843, and continued a member until the fall of the empire. He ranked high as an orator, and was the chief of the Republican party.

He made himself prominent as an advocate of free trade. He had the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts in the Government of National Defence. Having failed of election in Parts, he got himself elected to the National Assembly in 1871 from the Department of the Marne. He classed himself among the members of the Left and received from Thiers, on Feb. 18, 1871, the portfolio of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of conciliation. He retained it until May, 1873, when he resumed his seat in the Assembly, becoming the chief of the Left.

He was elected a Senator for life on Dec. 16, 1875. He became Premier of the new Ministry which was formed in December, 1877, holding with the Presidency of the Council the partfolio of the Interior. He was forced out of the Cabinet by Marshal MacMahon in May, 1877. M. Simon was selected a member of the French Academy in 1875, and the Academy elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Marshal MacMahon is Secretary of the Secretary of Marshal MacMahon is Secretary of the Secretary of Marshal MacMahon is Secretary of the Secretary of

He was elected permanent Secretary of the

Academy of Moral and Political Science in 1882. His last appearance in political life was when he advocated free trade to no purpose in November, 1891. The list of M. Simon's works is a long one. Most of them are on politico-economical and historical subjects. He con-tributed largely to the reviews.

MOVED LIKE A GHOST.

A Half Clud Figure Startles Staten Island-ers With His Cries.

The slumbers of the residents of Tompkins and Central avenues, on the hill above St. George, Staten Island, were disturbed early yesterday morning by the terror-stricken cries of a man. Some who sprang from their beds and ran to their windows were startled by the vision of something white rushing through the back yards and bounding over the high board fonces which generally divide the villa plots in that vicinity. The night was dark, and only a glimpse of the object could be caught, but the cries were unceasing. Policeman Holton was

a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. The Tenderloin police have been watching Lacey's hotel for a week, and on Saturday hight they concluded that they would be justified in raiding it. Ten men and four women were arrested in the place. They were all discharged yesterday morning. EXPLORER PEARY SAILS.

HE HAS GONE TO ST. JOHN'S TO COMPLETE HIS ARCTIC PLANS.

He Starts for Northwest Greenland to

About a Month-Compelled to Cancel Mis Engagements Abroad-Mes Who Go with Him and the Work He Will Do. R. E. Peary, C. E., U. S. N., sailed from Brooklyn on the Portla yesterday morning for St. John's, N. F., to complete the arrangements for his coming voyage to Greenland. He will return to this city shortly, and expects to sail

for the north about July 8, Mr. Peary had intended to sail for England on June 2 to fulfil long-deferred engagements to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society of London and the Scottish Geographical Soctety of Edinburgh, but he found at the last m ment that the interests of his next Greenland expedition would not permit him to go abroad, and so his foreign engagements are again post-

A number of scientific men and students who, for purposes of their own, desire to visit Greenland, will take advantage of this opportunity to sail on Mr. Peary's steamer. Corneli University, which will probably hereafter take a very active interest in the promotion of scien-tific research by members of its own faculty and student body, will be represented by four or five young men, headed by Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, the

It is expected that Mr. Peary will drop this party somewhere on the coast of Melville Bay, probably in the neighborhood of Devil's Thumb where they will spend all the time, until Mr. Peary calls for them on his return south, in geological and glacial researches and making collections. It is very probable that Cornell's collections for home study will be considerably enriched by the fruits of her commendable enterprise. Everything which this party collects will go to Cornell.

Another party of four or five men will also sail with Mr. Peary under the leadership of Prof. A. E. Burton, professor of civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These gentlemen will be landed at the great Umanak Flord, in whose neighborhood

great Umanak Flord, in whose neighborhood some of the largest glaciers on the coast of southwest Greenland enter the ses. Their head-quarters will be some ways north of Pear's route inland over the ice cap in 1886.

They will give their time to making collections and pendulum observations and to the rich opportunities for the study of glacial phenomena. Mr. Peary will have accommodations on his vessel for one or two more passengers and if anybody wants to make this trip for pusposes of study or sport he has now an opportual nity that may not occur again for many years. But these parties are only incidents, for Mr. Peary has no share in their plans, and merely supplies their transportation. None of these passengers will accompany the explorer to the north of the southern terminus of Melvilla Hay, and it is beyond this point that his work coast of Greenland again to complete in some engaged him.

details the studies there which have so long engaged him.

These matters related not only to the ethnology of the region but to some phases of his collections and also to his survey of the long stretch of coast, particularly north of Cape Alexander, in order to get material for the correction of the chart's between that point and Littleton Island that is as complete as his survey along the hundreds of miles between Cape Alexander south to Cape Vork.

The Pamous Prenchman is New Comatose

-Last Rites of the Church.

Paris, June 7.—M. Jules Simon, the celebrated statesman, formerly Prime Minister of France, who issuffering from neurosis of the stomach, is in a comatose condition. To-night the last sacrament of the church was administered to him.

Jules François Simon Sulsse was born at Lorient (Morbiham), on Dec. 31, 1814. He renounced his patronymic in 1839 at the instance of Victor Cousin, who said to him. "Leave off that frightful Sulsse. A man can't become famous with a name like that."

After studying at small colleges in his native town and at Vannes he became assistant teacher at the Normal School at Rennes. On being received as fellow of philosophy in 1835 he taught that science at Caen and Versailles.

time the modelled native groups and the large treenland collections of our Museum of Natural History will place that institution ahead of any other museum in the variety and number of its Arctic exhibits.

Mr. Peary's most northern point on this trip will be Cape Sabine, at the entrance to Smith Sound. Turning south again, he will endeavor to push into Jones Saund, which is very little known, the only exhibers who has ever pushed far into it being inclefield, in 1862.

It is likely also that Mr. Peary, after he has picked up the parties he left on the coast, will visit (numberland Sound in Haffin Land, where Dr. Franz Boas spent a winter among the natives, and if the conditions are favorable Mr. Peary will spend a week in Hudson Strait, the great waterway, 500 miles long, that unites Hudson liav with the sea.

The prespects are that Mr. Peary's fourth expedition to directions of the conditions which have supplemented his Arctic work, will be fruitful and interesting.

GAMBLER AND LIFE SAVER.

Phtl McKeon Says He's Both and Do scribes a Rescue. A stout, bronzed man with an aquiline nose sharp eyes, and a jaw that might be termed prognathous by the anthropologists, called as THE SUN office last night and asked for the editor. He disdained to communicate his Lusiness even to the autocratic boy at the railing.

The editors were all busy, but a reporter did his best to represent one of them. The bronzed man at the gate greeted the reporter with: T've got a colyum story. I rescued a young feller from drownin'." "Before we take your story we would like to

have your name and address." Well, dat's easy. Everybody dat goes on barge excursions knows Phil McKeon de gambler. Y can put dat down, too. I runs de red-and-black wheel and bnys de bar privileges on de barges. Me address is 525 Grand street Hoboken.
"I wouldn't come up here to tell y' about it if

de men on de barges hadn't said dat I shouldn't put de rescue in de papers. Dey said it would hurt de excursions and de barges. I said, 'T' hell wit' 'em,' and after I changed me clothes I

wit' 'em,' and after I changed me clothes I comes up here.

'It was dis way: The Union Pleasure Cinb went down de bay t' day on de bayes Hackets and Meyers, towed by de tag William J. Stanton, to Union Grave, in the kill, on the Jersey sido, Je- as we git- near de dock it wasn't 25 feet off a young feller jumped for it.

'He went into de water. Say, dis is yorth a colyum, ain't it? Dere was 500 people on de barges, and dere wasn't one dat made a move to help de towing feller.

"I'm a life-saye:
"I'm a life-saye:
"I sayed a tran up at Fort Lee, and all de paters printed it if know how to do it—ask any of me frien's about McKeon, the gambler, and his life-saying. Say, dis is worth a colyum, aint it? I way de poor young feller was drownin' and if jumped right off the upper deck after him.

"I always comes up behind 'em, y' know and

glimpse of the object could be caught, but the cries were unceasing. Ponceman Hotton was patrolling on Central avenue, near Tempkins-ville, when he heard the cries drawing hear. He is an experienced patrollina, but he admits that he was elightly alarmed when he saw a man spring over the frent fence of ohe of the residences and start toward him, without making any noise on the patrollina, but he admits and waited until the man was within fifty feet of him. Then the man was within fifty feet of him. Then the man was within fifty feet of him. Then the man saw him, and, turning, dashed across the street and into a varid again. The policeman gave chase and thaily cornered the man, who at first chowed fight, but soon surrendered.

The captive was a stalwart young man, clothed only in a pair of light-chered trousers, a shirt, and stockings. When he found that its captor was a policeman, he willingly consented to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored for men and demons which had been puscular to company him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and becam to tell him stored to accompany him, and became to accompany him, and before Justice Acker, who committed him to the West brigation police will be accompany him, and before Justice Acker, who committed him to the West brigation police will be accompany him, and before Justice and the lives of the first him to the West brigation police will be accompany him, and the police have been manule to accompany him, and the police have been manule to accompany him a to the West brigation police will be accompany him and the lives and the lives of the first him stored to accompany him and to the west brigation police will be accompany him and the lives him and the lives him and the lives

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